lhe Indiana State Sentinel.

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INDIANAPOLIS WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1885.

Contractors.

WHOLE NO. 1574.

SOME IDEAS

About Civil Service Reform-Is It a Fraud? Special to the Sentinei.

Washington, May 13 .- An evidently deserving widow lady came highly indorsed by Virginia friends to the office of Joseph Miller, the Internal Revenue Collector, to-day. The officer carefully read her testimonials and sadly announced that he could give her no place for the reason that all the people in his department were protected by the civil servico.

"Civil service?" she asked, with surprise and unfeigned melancholy; "what is that?" "I am myself so ignorant of it that to save your life, madam, I could not tell."

Now, that explains the trouble between Mr. Cleveland and the office-hunters. There is but one living American who thoroughly understands the labyrinths of the law-George H. Pendleton-and be can't, it seems, give the secret away. He is now at a foreign court improving the shining hours, it is sup- years. Realizing the magnitude posed, in studying the civil pension list of Emperor Wilhelm's Government.

The appointed and the disappointed take widely different views of the political outlook. The appointed persists in seeing a silver lining. "Confidence in Mr. Cleveland," he writes, "is growing every day, and I feel assured that his administration will prove the brightest in American history." The disappointed writes his member of Congress, 'Bemocratic hope is dead," etc.

I met Ben: Perley Poore, the king of reporters, to day for the first time. He has been the historian of every administration since Jackson's, and no living man knows | he will be remembered as one of the ablest more of the American publicists, "I am well known," be said, "for the reason that I have written nothing to which my name was not signed, and I think that if every writer was required to sign his articles it would have good influence on the press. Journalism has temperarily drifted away from that idea, but it will return eventually. There ought to be-there must besome personal responsibility for statements. This babit of telegraphing guess-work-and offensive guess-work at that-from Washington to the press of other cities will certainly subside as soon as some journalist of an original turn of mind makes the discovery that the reading public prefers something more real and submantial. The consciouspers of personal responsibility that one's eignature to an stric a insures would con-

duce to respectability." Speaking of civil service reform, Mr. Poore said, in substance, that it was the fraud of frauds; that a more suspendous deception was never enawned in legislation. The head of every department is at the mercy of his force. Smiled in every sort of service, they will easily win him. They will put him under personal obligations. At a signal they can block any character of * * The land of the free and the home of the brave is only ench in name. "This Government to day, as I see it, is but little more than a dynasty of department clerks. They can change their coats as rapidly as Henry Wattersou was cured of sore eyes. Every one that I have met has led me out behind a lamp-post and whispered that he couldn't go Blaine. They were all the original friends of the man of desting. The Plamed Knight has no supporter in this town but Steve Elkins." The news of Morrison's defeat was being discussed in Mr. Voorhees' room the even-

mits of no explanation ' I reported this to day to a gentleman as distinguished as Mr. Voorbees, who replied: Morrison wasan acceptable man. In truth, he was decidedly popular. The only secret is Democratic desatistaction; they absented themselves from the polls, and we might just as well be prepared for a great deal of

ing after the Lilinois election; the tall syca-

more was not cheerful, and said with em-

phasis: "Such Democratic management ad-

of this sort of thing." "And you are from Ohio," said Senater Veerhees to a gentleman, who had routed him out at an early hour and urged him far in the direction of one of the departments, "Sir, in view of the fact that a number of my persenal friends are here demanding every moment of my time. I must pronounce this on your part the beight of insolence. Go to me representative from your own State. excellent listener. JAP TURPEN.

What Some Prominer t Indianians Think of the President-Other News.

preparing for Persia, sharing a sola with Senator Hilligass, at Willard's, was disposed to take a cheerful view of the situation. I am olis." quite sure that this will ultimately be a Democratic administration in the fall sense of the term. In a conversation with Mr. Cleveland, not long ago, I observed: "Before you, Mr. President, are the difficulties that confronted Thomas Jefferson. The Federalists had long been in power and the offices were stocked with members of that party. The situation was not only embarraising but promised disaster to his administration. Purposely as well as perhaps unconsciously they sought to bring it into ridicule and disgrace. What did be do? As President of the United States he made short work of their chicial existence, and filled their places with men whose political thoughts harmonized with his own broad ideas of government" Mr. Cleveland arose, laughed, looked out of the window for a moment and then returned to his chair with an expres-You've got me down-to a pretty-finepoint. No, no, to my mind there is no question but that this is to be a Democratic ad-

ministration with all that that implies. STOLD ASSETTION VIEW. Faulkner, of Ripley, who, as Chairman of Mr. Voorbees' Committee, is moving constantly among the departments, divides the blame of tardiness in the matter of country the man who had so kindly introduced him postoffices with the Congressmen. "A clerk showed me to day," said Mr. Faulkner, "evidence of a large number of vacancies in the Faurth Congressional District of Indiana. In every instance the fallure to appoint a successer is the absence of a recommendation by the Congressman. It the Congressmen would do their duty, I sm satisfied that there would be less cause of complaint against General Vilas."

FILLS THE BILL.

That Hoosier opinion is divided regarding the attitude of the administration is a fact impossible to disguise, but I have found no one who does not speak well of Colone! Huges East, se he appears in the part susigned him by the appointing power, with rapidre and delight. By the visiting statesmen from Indiana he is only known in love and named in praise. A perfect master of the situation. bis duties yield him the highest order of pleasure. He measures every applicant at a glance, and disposes of him with sufficient diplomacy to have mastered the Geneva arbitration, I am satisfied that he could ! The history of the Columbus postoffice

bring about a complete understanding be-tween G adstone and the Czar, conducive to the honor of both powers. He goes direct to the spot-like one of Casper's revivifying cocktails, and never fails to turn disappointment into a sustaining hope of ultimate triumph. One hears no whispered suspicion against him, and he stands equally high with

other private secretaries. NOT A CANDIDATE,

I was in a street car lately when Mr. Lamar entered. A gentleman approached him warmly, and extending his hand he said: "This is the first opportunity I have had, Mr. Secretary, to congratulate you on your appointment. I am a candidate for no office," he continued. "Hush," ejaculated the Secretary. interrupting him, "a candidate for no office and in Washington? Keep that to yourself or they may arrest you for Vagrancy." AN OPINION OF PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

I have had a long talk with Congressman Cobb, of which I will try and give the sus-stance. "In my judgment," he said, "Mr. Cleveland will do more toward bringing the Government back to first principles than any President the country has had for forty the work, he chooses to move slow, He was unacquainted with the public men, and he is addressing himself to the werk of learning them. His first duty is to datermine upon whom he can rely. As yet he has found, I suppose, but very few in the matter of recommending appointments. The signatures of some Congressmen frequently appear upon the papers of five or six differ ent applicants for the same office. That, of course, destroys that particular Congress man's influence. Vacancies will be made and filled more rapidly after the people learn the President's disposition to proceed carefully, and that recommendations must be made in dead earnest. I have already seen enough of Mr. Cleveland to lead me to the belief that of the Presidents."

AN INDIANAPOLIS JOURNALISTS OPINION. I called at the Postoffice Department today and had a talk with Charley Walker, once of the Indianapolis press. He looks a trifle stouter and better then before coming to Washington. This life, notwithstanding the incidental anxiety, does not plow fur rows in the face, and office holding seems to agree with the office-holder. I have heard in my time a great many merchants boast of having come up from the field or the shop of his own free will and accord would retorn to the toil of the field or the shop Mr. Walker told me that every Republican would ultimately go, and that the change would be made as fast as it could for the good of the service. I have heard, indirectly, that Mr. Walker did not contemplate remaining in the event of Mr. Blaine's election. He takes a very cheerful view of the future, and a card asking for his resignation will be cheerfully received.

PAYING THE PRINTER A PROOF OF GREATNESS. Those letters floating around in the press signed Morray are written by one of the mest successful correspondents in this city. I was talking to him to-day about Indiana Congressmen, when he mentioned that he once tried the experiment of a Democratic paper in South Bend, Ind. I asked him if he knew Ford, the Representative from that

"Yes, well," was the answer. "Ford was the first Democrat in St Jo County who came to my office. He remained no longer than a minute, but in that time gave me a word full of encouragement and a 85 note to pay for the insertion of his professional card. He is a square, unpretentious man, governed by fine judgment. The Democrats of that Congressional District would have met with better success had they discovered him ear-JAP TURPEN.

Ways That Are Dark and Tricks That Are

Special to the Scutinel.

WASHINGTON, May 18 .- "Knowing what time is to a President, Mr. Cleveland, I merely called to attest my respects," was the language of Judge Gresham.

"I want a long talk with you," answered the President. "Will you please to call in the morning at 9?" General Gresham was prompt, and the interview lasted an hour and a half. He found

the President a direct questioner and a most "It is evident that the President is seeking information through every possible me-

dium," said my informant. I met Judge Gresham for a moment to-Washington, May 14.—Bayless W. Hanna, day, and saked him: "Are you permanently located in Chicago": "No," he answered, "I can not make up my mind to leave Indianap-

> "When a member of the Cabinet did you account Washington your home?"

I tapped Jim Rics this afternoon and got a flow in favor of Mr. Cleveland's policy. "A man that has never had anything to do with it knows comparatively nothing about the influences that are brought to bear on the appointing power," he said. "I remember an introduction to a candidate for an office within my gift. The gentleman who introduced the candidate said: 'Mr. So-and So is the best political worker in our part of the county and a most deserving citizen. I am satisfied that you could not appoint an abler nan to the office. By appointing him you will confer a personal favor upon me, and it will be so taken and accepted by the working Democrats of my county.' This was said in the applicant's hearing. Then, leading me to a back room, he continued: 'You can never appoint that fellow in the world. He is irresponsible and a loafer, but a warm personal friend of mine.'

"I thought of that," continued Jim; "the strocious deception practiced on the appli cant; the awful crime disguised in friend abip, and the longer I thought of it the bigger it became. Still thinking of it in spite of myself, after a while I became what I seldom do, mad. When the candidate came a second time I took him in my back room. and told him candidly all that had been told me. . In conclusion I charged him to inform and cowardly betrayed him. I informet others of the affair, for I was determined not to be imposed upon in that way again. If I had refused to make the appointment, without assigning reasons, the man who did the ntroducing would have met the defeated candidate, and the two would have united in a love feast of curses for me. When informed how he had been betrayed by the hypocrite disguised as a friend, he left me with the kindliest feeling, saying, 'I am not a candidate.' The men who do the recommending are not responsible for the character of the appointees. Were they made to share the responsibility they would be less extravegant with their recommendations." The headquarters for Indianians is at Mr. Voorbees' committee rooms. Unlike Mr.

land. While some or his friends have gone away disappointed, he has provided for many and will provide for more

Hendricks and Mr. Holman, Mr. Voorhees

will not allow Washington City people to

monopoliza his time. There is that character

of friendship which comes from long and in-

timate relations between Mr. Voorhees and

Mr. Lamar; also Mr. Voorhees and Mr. Gar-

fight is the history of many and will be the history of more. So tenscions were the various cliques and disagreeable the rivalry, Congressman Matson felt that he could not assume the responsibility of making a recommendation. Colonel Matson being himseif a soldier, has made a specialty of the pension business. Mr. Holman surprised me the other day with the assurance that Colonel Matson was, perhaps, the best authority on that subject in the country. His mail from Columbus regarding the postoffice combat was making life a burden for him. In the meantime George Cooper came on for the tole purpose of seeing a real live Democratic President, and allowing the Columbus Democrats, on his retura, to clesp the hand that had clasped Cleveland's.
An idea struck Colonel Matson, and ha

bore down upon it with all his weight. "George," he said to Cooper, "you must take that Columbus Postoffice. "I'll do no such thing," answered Cooper, kicking like a bay steer. The idea of assuming the royal purple of a country Postmaster appalled the lawyer. "You must. There is no other way out of

this difficulty," urged the Congressman. Like Adam, tempted, Cooper at last fall, and left Washington with a commission in JAP TUHPES. his pecket.

NEWS OF NATIONAL INTEREST.

A Large Number of Presidential Postmasters appointed by the President, Etc.

WASHINGTON, May 18 .- The President today appointed the following named Presidential Postmasters: Albert B. Page, at mission expired; Paul B Laline, at Palatka, Fla., vice W. C. Snow, resigned; Jacob B. Odell, at Tarrytown, N. Y., vice M. D. Raymend, commission expired; Michael W. Corbet, at Aurora, Ill., vice O B Knickerbocker, deceased: Miss Sue Dobois, at Marion Court House, S. C. vice A. H. Dapont, suspended on report of the Inspector showing that he was incompetent to perform satisfactoril the duties of the office, and had not, after many months of service, learned the duties so as to discharge them efficiently; an opportunity to resign was afforded him, of which signed; Thomas R. Cocke, at Victoria, Tex vice William Billings, resigned; Willis H. Both, at Delton, Tex., vice John B. Nicholas, commission expired; James E. Pennell, at Lebanon, Ind., vice C. S. Wilson, resigned; George W. Cooper, at Columbus, Ind., vice Issac L. Brown, commission expired; A Crampton, at Delphi, Ind., vice J. M. Watts, resigned; Charles A. Bowles, at Union City, Mich., vice D. J. Easton, resigned; Willard Stearns, at Adrian, Mich., vice J. H. Fee, commission expired; Curtis Reed, at Menacha, Wis., vice S. M. Bronson, commission expired; Robert T. Eauston, at Tama City, lowa, vice T. J. M. Wonser superseded on the report of an inspector, showing the simaster was short in bis money order a: counts and had habitually used postat funds to make up the deficit in his money order fund; Norman E Ives, at Marion, Iowa, vice H. S. J. McClellan, resigned; George S. Winters, at ida Grove, Iowa, vice C. N. Clark, commission expired; Cyrus A. Reeder, at Anthony, Kas., vice A S. Lindser, resigned; Gettlieb Christ, at Saboths, Kas., vice J. F. Clough, commission expired; George H Tatcomb, at Wakerville, Kes., vice J. C. Dickey, commission expired; Eugene Bancroft, at Mankota Kas, vice J. D. Vance, office becoming Presidential; J. Morgan, at Kasraey, Neb., vice R. M. Grimes, resigned; Matthew D Crow, at Pueblo, Col., vice J. W. Stanton, commission expired: Milton H Huntress, at Breckenridge, Col., vice S. F. Wilson, re-

Admiral Jonett informs the Navy Department that the rebels having been forced to retreat from Carthagens, Barenquillis is the only point of the isthmus where they now hold possession. Commander McCall, who commanded the land forces of the navy during the recent trouble there, returned to Washington to day. He reports the hearth of the men who remained as excellent. The people of Panama were anxious for our forces to remain in that place, but when Aizparn agreed in writing not to erect barricades in the city we left. He could do nothing on the outside or the inside after this agreement. "As long as the Columbian forces remain on the Isthmus there will be no trouble. Rum is the great evil. Great quantities are drunk after every hard day. Preston has gone to Carthagena. That place is besieged. and I understood before leaving that it was running short of provisions. Eggs were sell ing at 30 cents spiece. Carthagens is a spiendidly fortified city, and contains probably 30,000 or 40,000 people.

William Walker, of Illinols, has received his formal appointment, to take effect May 21, as Assistant Clerk of the General Land Office, to succeed J. Dempster Smith, re-

signed by request. The committee appointed to examine assets and books of the United States Treasurer at close of business April 30, has made its report to the Secretary of the Treasury. It shows a complete verification of the books and assets of the late Treasurer, Mr. Wyman. The report says, however, that the verification of the correctness of the balances reported to the credit of public disbursing officers was not as complete as the committee would prefer. They consider that the only satisfactory test of the correctness of an account of this kind is a statement by the depositor to that effect. To secure this verification the accounts were written up to April 30 last, and sent to the several depositors for verification and report. In many instances these reports have been received. Others will come in from time to time, and will be examined. An excess of thirteen cents was found in the balances due from the Treasurer, as Sinking Fund Commis siener of the District of Columbia, on accounts settled by the accounting officers of the Tressury.

Professor Henri Erni, formerly Consul of found dead in his bed this afternoon. Pro

A Woman Attempts Assassination. CELCAGO, May 18 -Frank Rotunno, an Itelian, was sitting in his room in the rear of 6 East Sixteenth street yesterday, reading a book. A woman entered the door behind him. She paused a moment, and then lesped forward on his back; a gleaming stiletto in her hand descended and cut Rotunno in the back of the neck. The woman escaped as stealthily as ahe had come. Retunno was removed to St. Luke's Hospital. The cut was so slight that he soon raturned to his home. The assault on Rotunno is supposed to have been prompted by a desire for revenge. He is one of the four Italians who a few days age were arrested, charged by 150. Italians with obtaining money under false pretenses, it being alleged that the quartet, who conduct an intelligence office, had secured \$5.50 from each man by promising to give them work on a railroad near Indianapolis. Rotunno and his companions were placed under bonds of \$1,000 each to appear on the 20th inst. The assallant is believed to be Cornello Pastro, the wife of one of the been able to find her.

SYSTEMATIC ROBBERY. Workmen Kidnaped and Robbed by Gaatemala, American, Ballroad

NEW YORK, May 18 .- The Herald this morning published a story from Key West, Fle., which gives an account of the kidnaping of Edward Santa Rosa, a wouth of sixteen years, from New Orleans. Rosa relates a pitiful story, which if true would call for a full investigation by our Government. Ross. states that last September, at New Orleans, he was enticed on board a yesse!, the Captain of which offered to take him to Key West. While he was talking to the Captain the vessel sailed, and he and sixty-six others, who had also been entrapped, were carried to Poetro Barrics, Guatemala, by the steamer Ella Knight. "We arrived at Puetro Barrios, in Guatemals," Ross says, "about sundown of Wednesday, October 8, after a voyage of a little over six days. Owing to eating poor food and drinking brackish water, nearly all our party were sick. Five were for four days unable to get on deck. All through the passage was a very disagreeable one. We anchored in the open harbor about a quarter of a mile from shore. when Jim O'Dona'd of Glasgow, Scotland, of Irish descent (the man who entrapped me at New Orleans) along with the Captain and mate, went ashore, when I heard him call Heulton, Me., vice Eben Woodbury, com- out, 'Rere are more cattle for which I am to get \$10 per head.' We were landed in small boats and counted, whereupon O'Donald went up to the office of J. P. Bouscaren. the President of the railroad company, and received \$670 for this shipment of sixty-seven men. Bouscaren, though a Kentucktan, spoke French fluently. N. B. Day, of Chattancogs, Tenn., is Vice President. When I left New Orleans I had \$22 in my pocket. As we were landing Mr Day sung out, 'Hurrab. look at the boys; there is plenty of money there.' Mr. Bouscaren said to the soldiers. 'Go to searching.' The soldiers were native blacks and spoke English, and were under the command of a tall white man. If any of our party objected to being searched his money and arms were taken from him by he did not avail himself; James D. Watson, ferce, and there was a tree near at hand and at Mayfield, Ky., vice John T. Hoppy, re- | s lash was shaken to show him that he

"As we were brought ashore in small parties those remaining on board did not know what was in store for them until they, too, were forced to give up their property. President Bonscaren sat at a table with a box at hand into which he had dropped the money se it was passed to him by the soldiers after taking it from our party. As it was never intended that the workmen should be paid money enough to get away from Puerto Barrios, they were at once robbed of what money they brought with them in order that the door or escape might also be closed against them. The work at Paerto Barries was com menced in July, but during August and September there were not many men se ured. In October they began to get their upply. New Orleans was filling up the people, and O'Donald and Stallings knew how to get them to Puerto Barrios. I figure op the following receipts of laborers up to January 14, when I left: At work when our party arrived, about 300; our party, per Ella Knight, 67; brought by Wanderer, 173; brought by Blanche Hender on, 120; brought by Elia Knight, 17; total, 677; at work when I left, about 200; to be accounted for, 477. If a laborer would not go to work he was denied food. Men were kicked till they felt sick beds to return to work. The system was one of torture, but life was cheap. The men only cost the com pany \$10 each. It was President Bonscaren's habit to pay us a monthly visit from the interior, riding a mule. If unable to come bimself he sent his agent to inspect the work and report. The men were worked in gangs of ten, seventeen and twenty, and whatever a man was told to do he was expected to do. There were no 'strikes' allowed at Paer-o Barrios. There was no ministry, no church,

no religious services of any kind while I was The hospital was an old ragged tent, in fested with lizards, gnats and mosquitos-Quintne was the great remedy in sickness and the men were stuffed with it. Cos poor Frenchman became flighty with it and fl d to the woods to die in the marshes on San | sgain. She does not seek alimony, having an Francisc River, five miles away. There was no burial ground. When a man died he was wrapped in a blanket and a hole was dug in the spot most convenient and the body but away without deremony. The woods and mountain sides about Puerto Barries became so full of exposed, decaying bodies that the place must for a season be a more than acusually unbealthy place to live Rosa said that he made his escape last January, and has just landed in this country.

GRANT'S FAREWELL MESSAGE. Ile Words He Leaves for the Boys in Blue -An Interesting Interview.

Peston, May 17 - An interesting interview with General Grant, in the course of which the old commander dictated his fareweil message to the brave soldiers who fought nader him to crush the rebellion, was had las-Thursday by Lieutenant A. T. Holbrook, of G. A. R. Post 68, Doronester, Mass. Linu terant Holbrook called at the Grant mansion in company with Mr. A. Howard Walker. of Cincipnati, who wished to present the General an album containing the antographs of the first fifty subscribers to the Grant memorial, soon to be issped for the West. The names in cluded the leading citizens of Cincinnati among them the Governor of Ohio and four ex-Governors, and the album formed a sou venir birthday gift, the signatures having been made on General Graut's sixty third birihday. Lisutenant Holbrook is a delegets to the National Encampment of the G A R. to be held in Portland next June, and the United States at Basic, Switz-rland, wav | it is his wish to take from his old command er a message to the Grand Army men there fessor Erni has been a Professor in the Uni gathered. Although the General was very weak at the time, he directed that his visit ore be at once admitted Lieutecaut Hulbrook says: "Wa found him sitting in his armehair. He aross and raceived us cord ally. He expressed himself as greatly pleased at the tribute from his friends in Cincinnati, and the tears of joy that stood in his eyes when hesaid it left no room for doubt that he spoke from his heart. 'The souvenir is so beautifully conceived,' he said 'that I can not sufficiently express my pleasure at re ceiving it.' When I told him of my wish to take a message to the Boys in Bins, to padalivered to them at the encompment in Port. land, Me., in June, he arose, took me by the band and said: 'Tell the boys that they will probably never look into my face again, nor hear my voice, but they are engraved upon my heart, and I love them as my children. What the good Lord has spared me for is more than I can tell, but it is perhaps to finish up my book which I shall leave to the Boys in Blue, and in which theh can not only see me, but follow me in the acts in which they helped me.

"Holding my hand thus warmly he walked cousty and said: 'Why, General Steyens a fraction of that of the first year.

was a chum of mine at West Point, and we used to call him the two-eyed Stevens, on account of the reiteration of his initials. General Stevens was full of his stories when he was a young man, as well as considerable of a politician. I remember his saying that he went to a colored church and heard the minister give out his text as the two-eyed chapter of the one eyed John, and that it so convulsed him that he was obliged to leave the building' General Grant also said that General Stevens and other West Pointers. and also officials connected with the Mex-

ican War, would be specially treated in his forthcoming volume. "As we were about to leave, General Grant took us into the library and showed us the manuscript of his book. Colonel Fred turned over the leaves of the first volume to show us that it was in the General's own handwrit-The second volume was partly in his and partly not. Of course all his writing now is done by an amanuenis. Just before we left him, he spake of his illness. He said that if the doctors had not lived there in the room-if they had been a block away, or been a house away, he was satisfied he would never have spoken again. He was convi cad that there was an overruling Providence in the whole of his sickness. He said that he saked the doctors why they did not let him alone and allow him to die theo, rather than to bring him again to the consciousness of rain and soffering. 'But still,' he said, 'I helieve that an overruling Providence has something more for me to do in this world, if it is only to finish my book," "

A WHITE SLAVE.

The History of a Southern Lady's Married Life-A Cuban Tyrant.

ATLANTA, Ga, May 17 .- A release from the marriage tie signed by Judge Hammond yesterday has behind it a romantic history. Mad. Zueleine Arostegul is a magnificent woman, with dark hair and eves, possessed of the rarest accomplishments and trained to most graceful manners. Four years ago sha was the idol of one of the first families of New Orleans, and had praviously been a resident of South Carolina. She had wealth and everything eige that could lend to social position all its usual pleasures. She met a wealthy Cuban, Miguel Arostegui, and was courted by him. The courtship resulted in an ergagement, and on the 27th of April they were married in due form of law. From New Orleans the couple proceeded to the home of Arcetegui in Cuba. When the nusband had transplanted the Southern flower to his tranical home, he was transformed from a gallant and affectionate husband into a tyrannical master. The wife says she endured constant ir dignities at the hands of her husband, and his cruelties were beyond description. She says he was barbarous and inhuman, and would frequently strike her and pull her hair without any provication. While in Cabs her husband would imprison her in a room and leave her there far days at o time, and he would select for her place of imprisonment a room where she would be subjected to the jeers and insults of soldiers and idle loungers who might come about. At last the crues treatment of the husband became so unbearable that the wife escaped to a boat and came to America, landing in New York. She had then been married only three months. Ber hasband followed her to this country and, protesting his devotion, induced his wife to live with him again, promising to reside in New York. Toey went to New York to live, and later the husband prevailed on her to accompany him to Cuba again. There the cruel scenes were enacted again. For a few weeks the wife endured his cruelties and then again escaped to America, having in all spens seven months with her husband. She denounces bim as a tyrant by nature, who made her life so miserable and unhappy that it was impresible for her to live with him. Upon ariving in America she came to Atlanta and made this her home. She stopped a while at the Markbam and meds many friends, being as charming socially as she is in person. She is a most accomplished musician, performing on the plane, organ and other instruments with unusual skill. A year ago Madam Arostegui entered a suit for divorce from her unnatural husband. She appeared and told the story of her married life. There was no defense, and she was granted a verdict making the fair but unfortunate young wife free ample formune of her own.

THE MURDERED ITALIAN. Further Particulars of the Killing of the Italian Boss by His Comrades

Near Kokomo.

Кокомо, Ind., May 16.-During last fall a company of eighteen Italians procured work on the new Lafayette, Burlington and Western Railroad under the supervision of Contractor McCarty, now of this city. Four of them, it seems, rented an old outbuilding on the farm of Mrs. Livingston about twelve miles west of this city. When winter set in and work was suspended, these four Italians, who were all that remained of the eighteen, did work around the neighborhood at odd jobs, and lived the best they could until Tuesday, the 5th inst., in hopes of getting the wages due them from the railroad company. The Monday following they were seen burning up rappish near their cabin Tuesday they boxed up their things and hired Buck Livingston to take them to Flora sta-tion, in Carroll County, stating to Livingston that they were going to Chicago. But one was absent, and the remaining three bought tickets to Chroinnatt. Nothing more was thought of the matter until Thursday morning, when suck Livingston and W. T. Kelly went to the shanty and discovered an old mattress and clothes piled upon the house badly stained with blood. This aroused suspicion, and they immediately instituted a search of the premises. Nn roing down the ravine, 100 yards from the house, they discovered a fresh pile of dirt in a seconded spot and began to dig and were soon horrified at finding a man's arm. They quit dig-ging and sent word to Coroner Smith, of this city. The Coroner had the whole body disinterred, and was identified as that of Antony Nicoli, the boss of the laborers and a sub contractor of the rail road work. He had a rope about five feet long around his neck and his skull was crushed in by what appeared to be the pole of an ax or a heavy club. The rope was used to drag the body from the scene of the murder to its burial place. There is some evidence going to show that the other Italians had threatened him, believing that he was responsible for their not getting their pay, and this, most probably, was the cause of the de-d, as Nicoli had neither money or valuables to tempt them. The isst seen of Nicoli alive was Saturday evening. May 2. This night, it is belived by the neighbors, was the time of his murder by his companions. The three companions of Nicoli are supposed to have gone to charon, Ohio, to work on the public works.

Reopening of the New Orleans Exposition. CHICAGO, May 18 .- Mr. George M. Pullman was last night in receipt of a telegram from Superintendent Jeffrey, of the Illinois Central, dated New Orleans. It stated that the different roads and car companies reaching New Orleans who are interested to the reopening of the New Orleans Exposition next year, are to subscribe \$100 000 to further that object, and he seked for an immediate response from Mr. Pullman, so that they might know what to depend on from the Puliman Company. Mr. Paliman says his company will do its full share toward the continuation of the exposition; that the enterprise is of in the 20th inst. The assallant is believed of be Cornello Pastro, the wife of one of the complaining witnesses. The police have not several dimes with me, and great service in many ways, and it would be asked me where I was in the army. I told him I was on the staff of Isaac Ingal's buildings and everything are in good shape buildings and everything are in good shape. Sevens. General Grant smalled vary cour and the expense in future years will be but

DYNAMITERS' TRIAL ENDED. The Canpingham-Burton Trial Concluded

With a Verdict of Guilty and the Sentencing of Both to Penal Servitude for Life.

LONDON, May 18 -The trial of Cunningham and Burton, at the Old Bailey, was brought to a conclusion to-day. The Courtroom was crowed with people to hear the trouble. This morning the strikers massed, Judge's charges and to see the termination of the case. Among the notabilities present were the Lord Mayor and United States Minister Phelps, There were many ladies in the room. The prisoners were an anxious look and followed Judge Hawkins' charge on the flywheel, preventing further working with intense interest. The drift of the of the machinery. There was some trouble charge was clearly against the prisoners. at Hall & Wolf's before the men quit. The The Judge began by explaining the nature of the charge against the prisoners and expounded the law on the subject. He then analyzed the evidence, calling the jury's attention to the fact that Burton's statement was not made under oath, and therefore entitled to very little credence. If there was any truth in the statement, said the Judge. was astounding that no witness was called to support it. The Judge drew attention, likewise, to the fact that Cunningham and Burton had frequently been seen together, and dwelt upon their connection with the trunk when they had told their landladies concerning it and the untatisfactory explanation Conningham had since given in regard thereto.

The jury then retired, and they remained out not longer than fitteen minutes, and returned with a verdict of guilty against both prisoners. The Court at once sentenced both men to penal servitude for life. The announcement of this sintence was received by the spectators with applause, which the Court suppressed.

Minister Phelps sat beside Justice Hawkins while he was sentencing Cunningham and Burton. Justice Hawkins, in charging the jury, said the prisoners had been ably detended and that their trial had been fairly conducted Burton's explanation of how he had come into the possession of Couningham's trunk was unsatisfactory. It was a remarkable circumstance that the prisoners had both informed their respective landladies, the one that he was coming for the trupk and the other that he expected to have the trunk. In sentencing the prisoners, Jusof a crime as bad, cruel and wiczed as had ever entered the heart of man. It could not be too well known that neither Her Majesty the Queen nor her advisers could be intimidated by any such means. The humanity of these in charge of the proscution alone prevented them from indicting the prisoners | bash College, died this morning after an illfor high treason, on conviction for which their lives had been forfeited. Cunningham maintained his self-composore, but Burton broke down and sobbed when the verdict | and was the youngest member of the large was rendered. When the prisoners were family of Rev. John Thomson, the only asked if they had anything to say why the sentence of the law should not be passed upon them, Conningham protested that he was innecent. He said that he was willing to accept servitude for life, but they could not touch his soul. Burton simply declared

that he was innocent. Buiton and Cuupingham at Newgate. London, May 18 -Burton, in protesting his innocence, said that the whole power of England and the United States had been brought to bear against him, and he hoped the day would come when he would receive justice. Cunningham and Burton mainsained a cheerful countenance after being taken to Newgste Prison this afternoon. They still maintain their innocence. They will remain to-night at Newgate, where extra guards have been stationed, and will be removed to different prisons to-morrow.

THE AFGHAN FRONTIES.

Russia Still Procrastinating in Kegard to a Settlement

Lendon, May 15 .- In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone stated that he did not know whether Russia's answer concerning the Afghan frontier agreement reached by Lord Granville, the Earl of Kimberly, Baron De Staal and M. Lessar, and submitted to the Czar for approval, bad yet arrived in London. The negotiations between the two Governments continue, Mr. Gladstone said, and the Government were unaware of any further Russian advance, the latest telegrams reecived making no mention of any advance. A St. Petersburg dispatch says: "The Russians have at the present moment 120,000 men between the Caspian Sea and Herat According to the best military estimate, Russia's position is practically unassailable.

and it would be madness for an Anglo-Indian army of less than 250,000 to attempt opera-ting in Central Asia against Russia." The Standard, in an editorial, says: "To speak plainly, the drift of the Anglo Russian agreement, which was sent to St. Petersburg fer approval, is found to be wholly unacceptable to the Czar's Ministers. Though not formally rejected, it has been so thoroughly condemned in detail that practically it has ceased to be an agreement. There is something vastly more serious than a hit h in the proceedings. We are back in February again, the situation being only altered to our disadvantage."

The T-mes' Calcutta correspondent denies that there has been a stoopage of military preparations in India. He says rumors to that effect are untrue.

A dispstch from St. Petersourg to the Journal Des de Bate, Paris, states that Russia has entirely rejected the British proposals. The same dispatch also s ates that Russia will demand the right to have an acknowledged Russian representa tive at Cabul, the capital of Afghanisten. French diplomates think this latter demand. if made, will prove more serious than any frontier questi-

The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says it is untrue that Russia has either accepted or rejected the English proposals regarding the frontier arrangement. The Gazette de-clares that there is no serious bitch in the few points which remain open may postpone the conclusion of the agreement for a few days.

The Globe this afternoon states that England demanded a definite pledge from Russa ton eligible, and ordered Wright to turn over to respect the new Russo-Alghan frontier under any circumstances, and to renew the assurance that Afghanistan was outside of Russia's sphere. Russia refused to accede to this request of England, and retaliated by demanding further concessions.

Victor Hago Ill. Paants, May 18,-Victor Hugo is danger-

Hugo's illness is heart disease and conges-

tion of the lungs. Paris, May 18-5 p. m .- Victor Hugo is sinking rapidly. Crowds of sympathizing erat, and was appointed to the Springfield friends at present surround the residence of the venerable root, anxiously awaiting the result of the affliction.

John Bright Approves Beatrice's Dowry Grant.

London, May 18. - John Bright has written a public latter approving the Parliamentary grant of \$30,000 a year to Princess Beatrice in pursuit,

as a dower. Mr. Bright says he is astonished to see Liberals object to such a small grant while silent concerning the extravagance of the government over unjust wars.

Brickmakers' Strike - Car Shops Threat-

ened. DETROIT, May 18 .- A strike has been begun by the laborers in the brickyards at Spring Wells which may result in considerable 300 strong, and went to the various brickyards demanding that work be stopped. August Little refused and was disarmed and shaken up, but not seriously injured. At Smith & Smittdrel's the strikers cut the belt wages now paid are as follows: Lowest prices, laborers, \$1.25 per day, house rent free; by the month, others get from \$36 to \$45, with the same privileges. The strikers demand an advance. However, just how much they want, or what they want, is a matter of conjecture, as they have made no

tormal demands. This afternoon has been quiet in Spring Wells. The claims of the strikers are assuming definite shape. They assert they are obliged to work from 4 a. m. to 6 p. m., twenty six days in the month, at a rate of pay ranging from \$32 to \$36. On the other hand, some of the bosses claim that this \$32 to \$36 does not include house rent, which is thrown in gratis. The men deny that house rent is given them, and want their money rein or sun. During the trouble this morning the son of Mr. Wolfs, proprietor of one the brickyards, was severely beaten by two strikers, for whose arrest warrants have been

It is stated the men will prevent all work about the yards to-morrow. Arrangements have been made to quell any disturbances that may arise to-night. The brickmakers at s meeting this afternoon decided to employ more men until the trouble is settled satisfactorily, so that the main cause, for a riot is

removed. The Michigan Central car shops and the Detriot car-wheel works have all received threatening notices during the past two weeks from the Socialists, tetling them they must quit work. There is apparently no dissatisfaction among the employes and no demands have been made of any kind. The Sheriff has not been called on, but says be ill furnish a posse of men as soon as asked

Death of Professor Thomson, Special to the Sentinel.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., May 17 .- Samuel S. Thomson, D. D., Professor of Latin in Waness of two weeks. He was born at Springdale, Hamilton County, Ohio, April 22, 1817, surviving members being Alexander Thomson, of this city; Mrs. Mary Peck, of Indianspolis, and Rev. Wm. Thomson, of New York City.

At the opening of Wabash College in 1833 he was one of the twelve students, graduating with honor in 1839

He entered Lane Theological Seminary in 1840 and completed his studies for the ministry three years later. Soon afterward he sccepted a call to the Presbyterian Church at Delphi, I.d. In 1846 he was elected to the Williams Professorship of Latin in Wabach College, which position he filled until the time of his death. In 1845 Professor Thomson was married to Miss Elizabeth A. Williams, of Terre Haute. Of three children born to them only one is living-Mrs. Kate W. Ristine, wife of Hon, T. H. Ristine, of this city. He was married a second time, in August, 1855, to Miss May Allen, of Rockvi.le. They were the parents of five children -Mrs. Eva McCarer. of Indianapolis; Mrs. John McClain, of Kansas City; Dr. George Thomson, of Chicago; Robert Thomson, junior in Wabash College, and Miss Mary Thomson, a student at Wellesley College, Massacusetts. The time for the funeral has not been announced.

The Escaped Texas Convicts.

BRENHAM, Tex., May 18 .- The latest advices from Clay's plantation, the scene of the recent wholesale escape of convicts, is to the effect that quite a number have been captured, while others have surrendered. From these it is learned that the escape was not a premeditated affair upon the part of the convicts, and that the two strangers who instigated and aided in the escape of the convicts brought with them at least twenty revolvers and twelve Winchester rifles. The returned convicts state that it is the determination of those still at large not to be captured, and that it will be folly for the officers to attempt their arrest without longrange gons, unless they can get them cornered. The gang of twenty or more convicts were, at last accounts, heading for Western Texas, and were changing their convict clothing at every opportunit When the convicts left the plantation th carried with them six good shotguns and fi revolvers, and these not mounted on mul or horses belonging to the plantation took horses, mules and arms from the farms as they returned from the Brazos River. arge number of the escaped convicts still at large are criminals from Western Texas, and they are desperate men and will fight to the last before they will surrender. The country through which they are passing is thoroughly aroused, and news of a bloody conflict with the outlaws is almost hourly anticipated.

A Republican Treasurer a Defaulter. Springfield, Ill., May 18. - Considerable

excitement has been occasioned here by the circulation of a report that City Treasurer Preston Wright was a defaulter. Wright has held the office of City Treasurer for the past five years continuously. At the last election he was not a candidate, and George Gaston, the Dep ocratic candidate, was negotiations, although it is possible that the elected. It was claimed that Gaston was ineligible as he had not lived in the city a year, and Wright refused to turn over the books and funds. The Council decided Gasthe office and appurtenances. Five different days were designated by Wright for the transfer, but he always failed to materialize, and this delay gave rise to the suspicion that be was short. An examination of the Comptroller's bank account showed the shortage to he \$3 600. His bondsmen-ex-Governor Pa'mer, General John A. McClernan and J. C. Lamb-were notified, and Wright was notified to meet them yesterday. This he agreed to do, but has not yet been seen by them or their stiorney, who were hunting for him all the afternoon. Wright, who has always been popular, was a war Demo-Postoffice by Pres dent Lincoln. It was alleged that when he left that office he was a defaulter to the amount of about \$6,000.

> A special from Smith Grove, Ky., says: G. O. Craig, a farmer, was shot in the back and killed by a stranger, and then robbed yesterday afternoon. A party of citizens are